

□ 1700

This is a particular risk, as Moscow is increasingly forced to potentially turn to China in response to global sanctions imposed on the nation of Russia and its central bank. Mr. Speaker, the world is watching, and we must send a message that the United States is not standing idly by and allowing SDR assets to be used to finance the destruction of Ukraine.

Russia alone owns over \$25 billion of these IMF reserve assets, and these IMF assets represent unconditional liquidity and a source of financing for the Kremlin. It is important to note that of that \$25 billion of SDR assets on the books of the Russian central bank, more than \$17 billion of it was just recently gifted to czar Putin last year, through the Biden administration's \$650 billion green-lighting of a general SDR allocation by the IMF.

Nearly a billion dollars in SDRs were also awarded to Belarus last year, a move that our colleagues from the bipartisan Friends of Belarus Caucus warned would be rewarding state-sponsored violence against civilians.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on this House floor, in our committee, and in many other forums over many months, I urged Treasury Secretary Yellen and the administration not to pursue this flawed policy. There were superior policy choices with an eye to benefiting the poorest nations on our globe that have had the hardest macroeconomic impact as a result of COVID-19, superior policy choices, far superior to an across-the-board general allocation, because not only do wealthy countries get that allocation and the poor countries get it, but the foes of freedom get the allocation. We are back on this House floor today talking about the ramifications of when that happens. Two foes of freedom today, no doubt, are Belarus and Russia.

My warnings came long before the invasion of Ukraine began, but those warnings were not heeded. Today, we come to the House floor united as a bipartisan leadership team saying under no circumstances should the central banks of Belarus and Russia in any way, shape, or form have access to their special drawing rights, pledge their special drawing rights, or exchange their special drawing rights, and we once again urge our Treasury Secretary to put up the guardrails, lay those rules of the road out, prohibit anyone who is a member of the IMF from doing likewise. That work with our allies at the IMF is critical to ensure that China or some other nation doesn't throw Vladimir Putin an SDR lifeline.

Passing this bill, too, sends a clear signal to Beijing that the United States will not tolerate such a move, and I would argue our European Transatlantic partners would not tolerate such a move.

This bill also requires the administration to oppose conventional loans to Russia or Belarus if they approach the

IMF as a lender of last resort. This is important, because as we seek to exert maximum pressure against these regimes, we cannot, as Mr. SHERMAN talked about a few minutes ago, allow loopholes to be exploited for potential assistance from the IMF.

H.R. 6899 presents a clear choice to Russia and Belarus: End the destabilizing activities in Ukraine or find yourself shut off from emergency liquidity just like on this floor we have talked about shutting off diplomatic efforts at global responsibility.

I conclude my comments by thanking Chair WATERS and her Democratic colleagues for their support of this bill and her work on this bill and her recognition of what a tragedy a backdoor bailout of Russia by others using central bank assets would be.

We will continue to find a way to deprive Russia of cash and financing as it continues to wage war in Ukraine. H.R. 6899 is a strong step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

As Russia continues to wage war on Ukraine, this body, on a bipartisan basis, will continue to ensure that we are using all the levers to exert and utilize maximum pressure, maximum lethal assistance pressure to Ukraine, maximum diplomatic pressure through isolating Russia in international organizations, and maximum economic pressure that we are talking about on this floor, of which H.R. 6899 is one cog in that wheel.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank U.S. Senators RICK SCOTT and JOE MANCHIN, who have introduced the companion legislation to H.R. 6899 in the U.S. Senate.

I look forward to this becoming law soon. I urge all my colleagues to support the Russia and Belarus SDR Exchange Prohibition Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I thank the bill's author, Representative HILL, for giving the Members of the House the opportunity to act together against Russia and Belarus and their war against the free world. I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 6899.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRONE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6899, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

BENJAMIN BERELL FERENCZ CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6015) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6015

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Benjamin "Ben" Berell Ferencz was born on March 11, 1920, in Transylvania, now modern day Hungary.

(2) In 1920, Ben and his family fled anti-Semitic persecution and emigrated to the United States. Ben grew up in New York City, and in 1940, was awarded a scholarship to Harvard Law School where he graduated with honors.

(3) After the onset of World War II, Ben enlisted in the United States Army in 1943, and joined an anti-aircraft artillery battalion preparing for the invasion of France. As an enlisted man under General Patton, he fought in most of the major campaigns in Europe.

(4) As Nazi atrocities were uncovered, Ben was transferred to a newly created War Crimes Branch of the Army to gather evidence of war crimes that could be used in a court of law to prosecute persons responsible for these crimes. Ben documented the horrors perpetrated by Nazi Germany, visiting concentration camps as they were liberated.

(5) At the end of 1945, Ben was honorably discharged from the United States Army with the rank of Sergeant of Infantry. He had been awarded five battle stars.

(6) In 1946, the United States Government recruited Ben to join the team working on the Nuremberg tribunals, a novel independent court established to try top-ranking Nazi officials for crimes perpetrated during the course of the war, including those crimes we now call the Holocaust. Mr. Ferencz was sent to Berlin to oversee a team of 50 researchers investigating official Nazi records, which provided overwhelming evidence to implicate German doctors, lawyers, judges, generals, industrialists, and others in genocide.

(7) By 1948, at age 27, Ben had secured enough evidence to prosecute 22 SS members of Nazi killing squads charged for the murder of over 1,000,000 Jewish, Roma, Soviet, and other men, women, and children in shooting massacres in occupied Soviet territory. He was appointed chief prosecutor in the Einsatzgruppen Trial, in what the Associated Press called "the biggest murder trial in history". The court found 20 Nazi officials

guilty of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and membership in a criminal organization for their roles in the murder of over a million people. An additional two defendants were found guilty for membership in a criminal organization.

(8) After the Nuremberg trials ended, Ben fought for compensation for victims and survivors of the Holocaust, the return of stolen assets, and other forms of restitution for those who had suffered at the hands of the Nazis.

(9) Since the 1970s, Ben has worked tirelessly to promote development of international mechanisms to outlaw and punish aggressive war and the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. His efforts contributed to the establishment of the International Criminal Court and to the recognition of aggression as an international crime.

(10) Ben is a tireless advocate for international criminal justice and the conviction that the rule of law offers the world a sustainable path to stem conflict and reach peaceful conclusions to geopolitical disputes. His unwavering goal has been “to establish a legal precedent that would encourage a more humane and secure world in the future”.

(11) Ben, at age 101, is still active, giving speeches throughout the world about lessons learned during his extraordinary career. He is compelled by the imperative to “replace the rule of force with the rule of law”, promoting judicial mechanisms that can resolve conflict. He often tells young people to “never give up” because the fight for peace and justice is worth the long struggle ahead.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) **PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.**—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law.

(b) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(b) **UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide a duplicate medal described under subsection (a) to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

(2) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum should make the duplicate medal received under this subsection available for display to the public whenever the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum determines that such display is timely, feasible, and practical.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) **NATIONAL MEDALS.**—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code,

all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I will share with my colleagues the incredible life story and mission of Benjamin Ferencz, the chief prosecutor at the Einsatzgruppen Trial in Nuremberg, Germany, the man who brought to justice the individuals responsible for orchestrating the horrific war crimes committed during World War II.

I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) for sponsoring H.R. 6015, this bill, honoring Mr. Ferencz's life and legacy. Benjamin Ferencz and his family immigrated to the United States when he was an infant, fleeing the persecution of Hungarian Jews in Romania.

He grew up poor in New York, but his perseverance, intellect, and yearning for justice earned him a scholarship from Harvard Law School. He joined the Army shortly after graduation and was tasked with gathering evidence on Nazi war crimes against the Jewish people and other marginalized groups, a fate that his own family could have met had they not fled.

At the age of 27, he was appointed chief prosecutor for the United States Army for a case involving war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by 22 individuals from Einsatzgruppen, a Nazi secret police death squad operating in Nazi-controlled Eastern Europe. He declared in his opening statement that the purpose of this case was “to affirm by international penal action man's right to live in peace and dignity, regardless of his race or creed . . . a plea of humanity to law.”

The 22 defendants were charged with the murder of over one million people, including Jews, ethnic minorities, political dissidents, persons with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQ community, those who the Third Reich deemed to be different and, therefore, lesser. Mr. Ferencz secured conviction for all 22 defendants.

He spent the following decade advocating for the institution of an international criminal court and the international rule of law to prevent something like the Nuremberg trials from

ever being necessary again. As Ferencz stated, “If law is to be respected it must apply equally to everyone everywhere. If a permanent international criminal court had already existed, these ad hoc tribunals would not have been necessary.”

Throughout his life, Mr. Ferencz sought to make the world a safer, more equitable, and more peaceful place through his denunciations of war and his advocacy for the institution of international criminal law.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6015, which would grant Mr. Ferencz the highest congressional honor for his tireless efforts to advance justice.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6015, the Benjamin Berell Ferencz Congressional Gold Medal Act. I thank Congresswoman FRANKEL and the numerous original cosponsors for their work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Ferencz was the last surviving prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials. A few minutes ago, we were reflecting on how few Army Rangers we have left from World War II. Truly, the Greatest Generation is passing before us.

Ben Ferencz is one of the few people remaining on Earth who had a front row seat to witness the horrors brought about by Nazi Germany before and during the war. As we witness the horrors now being carried out in Ukraine, it has never been more important for the world to hear his story.

Ben Ferencz's family fled to New York City to escape Romania's persecution of the Hungarian Jews. As a young man, Ferencz studied at the City College of New York and attended Harvard Law on a scholarship. After graduating from Harvard in 1943, Ferencz joined the U.S. Army. Like so many Americans, this was a decision that put him face to face with the potential of death and face to face with the worst case of persecution and genocide in history, the Holocaust.

After 2 years at Camp Davis in Holly Ridge, North Carolina, Ferencz was transferred to the headquarters of General Patton's Third Army. There he was assigned to a team tasked with setting up a war crimes branch, collecting the evidence of the horrors that had been carried out at the recently liberated concentration camps. One of those liberators in April 1945 was my father-in-law, Captain William A. McKenzie, a brand-new graduate of Texas A&M University, an Army engineer with Patton's Third Army. One spring day in April 1945, their convoy rolled up to the gates of Buchenwald concentration camp.

□ 1715

There, he bore witness to the Nazi terror, a terror that started with an

ideology of hate and superiority based on race and creed.

Bill McKenzie was just a good kid from Texas, put in an incredible position, and that was being one of the first U.S. Army officers to see smoke still coming out of the chimneys, bodies stacked up, and survivors.

In 1994, at the 50th anniversary of freedom in Europe and Paris, Bill McKenzie, that skinny captain from Texas A&M, got to meet a survivor from Buchenwald, Jacques Graubart, who was from Brussels, who had been imprisoned in Buchenwald and survived, and 50 years later, they met face to face in Paris, France.

Mr. McKenzie swaggered up to this man and said, Well, what unit were you in World War II? And Mr. Gruber said, I wasn't in a unit. I was in the Buchenwald concentration camp.

And Mr. McKenzie was so caught with emotion, so embarrassed for his question, that he said, I never expected to meet a survivor. And Jacques looked at Bill McKenzie and said, I never expected to meet someone who saved us to say thank you.

So today, we are back on this floor to thank the work of Ben Ferencz and so many Americans and other Allies who worked against the ideology of the Nazis, such an affront to American values. And Ben Ferencz was there to put those puzzle pieces together that those American Army officers found at Buchenwald.

Ben Ferencz would travel to that concentration camp. He would collect the evidence of the horrors. He would honor us with the work in that war crimes branch. And Sergeant Ferencz was honorably discharged in 1945 and recruited to work on those trials for many, many years. For three years he led the researchers investigating those records, and we know it was no easy task.

As the lead prosecutor for the Einsatzgruppen case, Ben Ferencz successfully convicted 22 men for taking part in a mobile death squad, which was responsible for nearly a third of Jewish civilian deaths. His work at the Nuremberg trials established an incredible mandate for international criminal responsibility for the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

And Ben Ferencz' work, his sacrifice, echoes true for all of us as we see what Assad has done in Syria, and we see what Putin is doing in Ukraine. Ferencz' career spanned several decades and included fighting for proper compensation for the victims and the survivors of the Holocaust and working to establish an International Criminal Court.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to come together in support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and to my colleagues for their articulate words today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride as we move forward with a bipartisan bill to award the last living Nuremberg prosecutor, a prosecutor against Nazi criminals, Mr. Benjamin Ferencz, awarding him the Congressional Gold Medal, Congress' highest expression of appreciation for distinguished achievements.

In this day of partisan conflict, this is a rare show of bipartisanship with 296 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle. Mr. Ferencz is 102 years old, and to this day, is a tireless advocate for the rule of law and international justice. I have met Mr. Ferencz because I am blessed to say he is my constituent in Del Ray Beach, Florida, and he remains very alert and very humble.

My colleagues have said it, and I am going to quickly repeat a little of his history.

Mr. Ferencz emigrated to the United States with his family—he was only 10 months old—to escape the persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe. He grew up in New York City, eventually earning degrees from City College and Harvard Law School before serving in the Army during World War II.

He enlisted under General Patton before being transferred to a newly created war crimes unit to help collect evidence of Nazi war crimes. He would enter concentration camps and come face to face with the horrors of the Nazi regime's systematic murder of millions of Jews.

He once said: "Even today, when I close my eyes, I witness a deadly vision I can never forget—the crematoria aglow with the fire of burning flesh, the mounds of emaciated corpses stacked like cordwood waiting to be burned. I had peered into hell."

After the war, he was honorably discharged and awarded five battle stars for his service. And that is when he was recruited for his most notable role, chief prosecutor of the Nuremberg trial, that was later called the biggest murder trial in history. At age 27, it was his first case, and yet, he rose to the occasion, reminding the courtroom and the world that this was a case that dealt with our humanity.

And in his closing statement, he concluded about the Nazis on trial: "Death was their tool and life their toy." And if they were found innocent: "... then law has lost its meaning and man must live in fear." Not only did his words ring true in the courtroom, where all 22 Nazis officials he prosecuted were

brought to justice, they resonated around the world and have been quoted time and time again when the international community rallies to decry crimes against humanity.

Nearly 80 days after the conclusion of these trials, we meet here during Jewish American History Month, after having just celebrated Israel's Independence Day and observing Yom HaShoah, the day set aside for Jews to remember the Holocaust. It is important to recognize we are still fighting the ongoing battle against racism, anti-Semitism, and Holocaust denial in this country and around the world, as we witness in horror the inhumanity of Putin's war on Ukraine.

So the timing of this bill has never been more important because Mr. Ferencz inspires us to stand up to the cruel barbarians of this world. Mr. Ferencz said it best: "Nuremberg taught me that creating a world of tolerance and compassion would be a long and arduous task." His lifelong philosophy of "law not war" and "never give up" was quoted recently by Ukraine's Ambassador.

Today, in bipartisan fashion, we are going to recognize this magnificent man, committed to justice, peace, and human dignity with the Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Congresswoman FRANKEL, for her efforts to recognize the hard work and dedication of Benjamin Ferencz. It is quite fitting that Mr. Ferencz be awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for his remarkable work prosecuting Nazis during the Nuremberg trials at this particular time.

First, because at a time when immigrants are being villainized, Mr. Ferencz is an example of an immigrant who fled to this country from the persecution of Jews by the Nazis and made this country proud with his military service and with his tireless advocacy for justice at the Nuremberg trials.

Second, because at a time of rising anti-Semitism globally and in this country, it is important to honor Mr. Ferencz who fought to hold responsible those whose anti-Semitic actions resulted in an unprecedented genocide: the murder of 6 million innocent Jews.

Third, because today we are witnessing another tyrant, Vladimir Putin, who reminds us of the brutality, the unprovoked aggression, and the unbridled cruelty of Adolf Hitler and his war machine.

We can only hope that when Mr. Putin's aggression against Ukraine and the Ukrainian people is put to an end, we have honorable and highly-skilled people like Mr. Ferencz who will hold Putin and other war criminals accountable in a court of law.

Finally, during this Jewish History Month, it is a privilege to recognize a Jew who served his country and his people with distinction, honor, and success. Mr. Ferencz was the embodiment of the Biblical instruction: Justice, justice you shall pursue.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Ms. FRANKEL, for her effort to make sure this Gold Medal is awarded to such a deserving recipient.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank Ms. FRANKEL for her leadership, Congresswoman MANNING for her testimony there, and we all, on both sides of the aisle, stand in recognition of Ben Ferencz' pioneering efforts of his and his colleagues in the Nuremberg trials for laying out the protection of evidence, the careful documentation of it, preserving a way to convict the perpetrators of the Holocaust.

Those lessons and Ben Ferencz' legacy live on today, as just a few months ago we received one of our first convictions in a court in Germany of an Assad henchman for murder and mayhem in Syria. There is no doubt in my mind that the chain of evidence and the actions of this Congress, the actions of the United Nations, to promptly set up an evidence protection and evidence documentation effort for Ukraine will bear fruit in coming days. Those are all efforts standing on the shoulders of Ben Ferencz and his colleagues in Nuremberg.

I urge all my colleagues to support this recognition of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Florida, Congresswoman FRANKEL, for her leadership in sponsoring H.R. 6015, and for working so hard to ensure that Mr. Ferencz receives the recognition that he so clearly deserves.

Through his prosecutorial work, his teaching, his written works and his advocacy, for the establishment of the International Criminal Court, he has directly and indirectly brought countless criminals to justice and left a lasting humanitarian legacy.

The recent reports of Russian atrocities being committed against the people of Ukraine are a reminder that war crimes are far from being a relic of a past.

Now more than ever, we must act to honor and uplift those who have dedicated their lives to advancing justice, peace, and giving a voice to the voiceless.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 6015, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6015, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY TRAINING ACT OF 2021

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2201) to manage supply chain risk through counterintelligence training, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2201

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Supply Chain Security Training Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. TRAINING PROGRAM TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services, through the Federal Acquisition Institute, shall develop a training program for officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities at Federal agencies.

(b) CONTENT.—The training program shall be designed to prepare such personnel to perform supply chain risk management activities and identify and mitigate supply chain security risks that arise throughout the acquisition lifecycle, including for the acquisition of information and communications technology. The training program shall—

(1) include, considering the protection of classified and other sensitive information, information on current, specific supply chain security threats and vulnerabilities; and

(2) be updated as determined to be necessary by the Administrator.

(c) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In developing and determining updates to the training program, the Administrator shall—

(1) coordinate with the Federal Acquisition Security Council, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management; and

(2) consult with the Director of the Department of Defense's Defense Acquisition University, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(d) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the training program is developed under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall promulgate guidance to Federal agencies requiring executive agency adoption and use of the training program. Such guidance shall—

(A) allow executive agencies to incorporate the training program into existing agency training programs; and

(B) provide guidance on how to identify executive agency officials with supply chain risk management responsibilities.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make the guidance promulgated under paragraph (1) available to Federal agencies of the legislative and judicial branches.

SEC. 3. REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the completion of the first course, and annually thereafter for the next three years, the Adminis-

trator of General Services shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on implementation of the training program required under section 2.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.—The term "information and communications technology" has the meaning given the term in section 4713(k) of title 41, United States Code.

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term "executive agency" has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "Federal agency" means any agency, committee, commission, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.

(5) TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term "training program" means the training program developed pursuant to section 2(a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2201, the Supply Chain Security Training Act, led by Chairman GARY PETERS of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and Senator RON JOHNSON of Wisconsin.

I thank Representatives JOE NEGUSE and SCOTT FRANKLIN, who did excellent bipartisan work here to lead the House companion, H.R. 5962, which was reported by the Oversight and Reform Committee on February 4 without opposition.

This important bill to defend our Nation's information and communications technology supply chains cannot be enacted soon enough.

In December 2020, a Government Accountability Office report revealed that Federal agencies had failed to fully implement supply chain and risk management standards for information and communications technology.

That same month, the discovery of the SolarWinds breach made urgently clear how dangerous supply chain vulnerabilities can be. The networks of at least nine Federal agencies were compromised by Russian actors, allowing